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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 13 January 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the incident on the Yugoslav-Albanian border on 10 January 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Maintenance of international security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the incident on the Yugoslav-Albanian border on 10 January 1994

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its most serious concern over the escalation of border incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border and the continued intensification of provocations by the Albanian side in which the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is violated. We wish to bring to the attention of the Yugoslav, Albanian and international public that the latest tragic incident in the area of the "Morina" border post of 10 January, in which an Albanian citizen was killed deep in the Yugoslav territory, unfortunately confirms our previous assessments.

In order to accomplish its greater-Albania territorial aspirations at the expense of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Albanian leadership deliberately encourages illegal crossings of the Yugoslav-Albanian border, in wanton disregard for the lives of its own citizens.

Continued provocations of border incidents confirm that the policy of the Albanian Government is aimed at making irrelevant its international border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, accomplishing its greater-Albania aspirations and arousing tensions in, and destabilization of, the Balkans at large.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses once again its readiness to develop good-neighbourly relations with Albania, as well as its firm determination resolutely to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 17 January 1994 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to my latest report on the situation in Central America (A/48/586 of 11 November 1993) in which I informed Member States of the status of the peace negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG). As stated in that report, I had received separate requests from the Government of Guatemala and URNG to convene a preliminary meeting with the purpose of establishing terms for the continuation of the talks.

In the context of the mandate emanating from Security Council resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/10 of 23 October 1989, as well as subsequent General Assembly resolutions on this question, particularly Assembly resolution 48/161 of 20 December 1993, and on the basis of consultations with each party, I convened a preliminary meeting under United Nations auspices which was held form 6 to 9 January 1994 in Mexico City.

On 10 January 1994, in the presence of the United Nations observer to the peace process, the Government of Guatemala and URNG signed a "Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca", a copy of which is attached to this letter. Under the Agreement, some of the features of the previous process are maintained, especially the negotiation agenda adopted in April 1991, but some important changes are introduced. In particular, the parties request me to appoint a representative to serve as Moderator of the bilateral talks and concur that the United Nations should be requested to verify the implementation of all agreements reached between them.

The signing of the Agreement of 10 January 1994 is a significant advance towards an early and fair settlement of the longest civil war in Central America. It is therefore my intention to accept the parties' request that I appoint the Moderator for the bilateral talks. I will shortly communicate to the Security Council the name of the person proposed for the post.

My representatives at the meeting in Mexico City made clear to the parties that their request for United Nations verification of the implementation of agreements concluded between them would in due course require decisions by the relevant intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations. But I should perhaps make clear now that if, as I hope, the forthcoming negotiations succeed in producing an agreed settlement of the conflict in Guatemala, it will be my recommendation that the United Nations should agree to verify implementation of the relevant agreements.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

ANNEX

Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the UNIDAD Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca

The delegations of the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, having met at Mexico City from 6 to 9 January 1994 under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and as guests of the Government of Mexico, have reached the following agreement on the framework for the resumption of the negotiating process aimed at achieving a firm and lasting peace:

I. Agenda for the negotiations

The parties shall negotiate on all the items included in the general agenda set forth in the Mexico Agreement. The parties shall together decide on the scope of their undertakings, all of which shall be subject to verification.

The Government and URNG undertake to be appropriately represented in the negotiations by high-ranking delegates so that political agreements consistent with the constitutional order can be entered into, without restricting their power to conclude agreements on institutional and constitutional reforms.

II. Moderation of the bilateral negotiations

The parties have agreed to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a representative to serve as moderator of the bilateral negotiations between the Government and URNG. The parties agree that the moderator may make proposals to facilitate the signing of a firm and lasting peace agreement.

III. Society at large

The two parties recognize the contribution of the sectors which, pursuant to the Oslo Agreement, have participated in the meetings with URNG held at El Escorial, Ottawa, Quito, Metepec and Atlixco. These meetings have given an impetus to the negotiating process in Guatemala. The participation and contributions of these sectors have helped to make possible the start of direct negotiations between the Government and the command of URNG.

The parties agree that Guatemalan society continues to have an essential role to play in the achievement of peace and in the process of reconciliation.

Without prejudice to other machinery and forums, whether temporary or permanent, for promoting national reconciliation, the parties agree to promote the establishment of an Assembly open to the participation of non-governmental sectors of Guatemalan society, provided that their legitimacy, representative character and lawfulness have been recognized. The Assembly shall meet during the negotiating period and shall have the following functions:

(i) To discuss the substantive issues for the bilateral negotiations, i.e. items (ii) to (vii) of the general agenda contained in the Mexico Agreement, with a view to formulating positions on which there is consensus;

(ii) To transmit to the United Nations moderator, the Government of Guatemala and URNG the recommendations or guidelines resulting from its deliberations. These recommendations and guidelines shall not be binding and shall be aimed at fostering understanding between the parties. The Assembly shall discuss the substantive issues on the basis of a timetable that is synchronized with the dates set for the bilateral negotiations and shall not delay the conduct of the bilateral negotiating process;

(iii) To consider bilateral agreements concluded by the parties on the substantive issues and endorse such agreements so as to give them the force of national commitments, thereby facilitating their implementation. However, if for any reason a bilateral agreement is not endorsed, the agreement shall continue to be valid.

The parties agree to request the Episcopal Conference of Guatemala to appoint the President of the Assembly, considering for this office the conciliator, Monsignor Quezada Toruño. The President of the Assembly shall be assisted by an organizing committee. The Committee shall be composed of representatives of each of the sectors which participated in the Oslo process, together with representatives of the Maya people.

The President of the Assembly shall have the following functions:

(i) To convene the Assembly;

(ii) To organize its deliberations with the assistance of the Organizing Committee;

(iii) To promote the formulation of consensus recommendations regarding the substantive issues;

(iv) To transmit to the United Nations moderator and to the parties the recommendations and guidelines that result from the Assembly's deliberations and to participate in special meetings of the bilateral bureau convened to this end by mutual agreement between the parties;

(v) To receive from the United Nations moderator the bilateral agreements on substantive issues signed by the parties, put them before the Assembly and promote their endorsement by it.

IV. Role of the countries constituting the group of friends

The parties request the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela to form a group of friends of the Guatemalan peace process. The friends will be kept duly informed of the progress and content of the negotiations between the parties, and will have the following functions:

(i) To support, through their actions, the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to facilitate the negotiating process;

(ii) To give greater certainty and firmness to the commitments entered into by the parties in their capacity as solemn witnesses to the agreements arrived at in the course of the negotiating process, when the parties so request.

V. Procedures

(i) Disclosure: the parties agree that the bilateral negotiations will be conducted in the strictest secrecy in order to ensure that they are carried on in an atmosphere of trust and seriousness. They agree that the only public information on their conduct will be that made available by the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. For purposes of coordination with the work of the Assembly, the moderator and the President of the Assembly will draw up appropriate rules to permit exchanges of information that do not impair the secrecy necessary for the work of the bilateral bureau.

(ii) Time-frame: the parties express their commitment to arrive at a firm and lasting peace agreement within the shortest possible time during 1994. In this context, they undertake to demonstrate the necessary flexibility for successful negotiation of the general agenda.

(iii) In the context of their efforts to facilitate the negotiating process, the parties have recognized the desirability of resorting to all measures that will be conducive to rapprochements and agreements between them, and declare themselves ready to respond to the requests made by the moderator in this respect.

VI. Verification mechanisms

Verification is a vital element in ensuring compliance with and respect for the agreements. Consequently, the parties reiterate that all the agreements must be accompanied by appropriate national and international verification mechanisms. The experience and authority of the United Nations confer a high degree of reliability on international verification by the Organization. The two parties agree to request the United Nations to verify all the agreements, in both their substantive and their operational aspects.

Mexico, D.F., 10 January 1994

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

(Signed)	Héctor ROSADA GRANADOS	(Signed)	General Marco Antonio GONZALEZ T.
(Signed)	Mario PERMUTH LITSWA	(Signed)	General Victor Manuel ARGUETA V.
(Signed)	Max KESTLER FARNES	(Signed)	Colonel Victor Manuel VENTURA A.
(Signed)	Antonio ARENALES FORNO	(Signed)	Ernesto VITERI ECHEVERRIA

FOR THE UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA NACIONAL GUATEMALTECA

General Command

(Signed) Commander Gaspar ILOM

(Signed) Commander Pablo MONSANTO

(Signed) Commander Rolando MORAN

Political and Diplomatic Commission

(Signed) Luis Becker GUZMAN

(Signed) Miguel Angel SANDOVAL

(Signed) Mario Vinicio CASTAÑEDA
Adviser

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

(Signed) Jean ARNAULT

UNITED NATIONS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 19 January 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a statement dated 19 January 1994 by the Prime Ministers of the Baltic States (see annex) in response to a statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, A. Kozyrev, on 18 January 1994. We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON
Permanent Representative of
Estonia to the United Nations

(Signed) Aivars BAUMANIS
Permanent Representative of
Latvia to the United Nations

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Permanent Representative of
Lithuania to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 19 January 1994 by the Prime Ministers of the Baltic States

On 18 January 1994, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, A. Kozyrev, presented a new foreign policy concept that also relates to the Baltic States and that differs fundamentally from the official policy declared to date by Russia. In essence, this concept foresees the option of maintaining troops in the Baltic States to avoid a "security vacuum" which, according to Kozyrev, would be filled by forces hostile to Russia. In his speech, A. Kozyrev classifies the Baltic States as a "near abroad" region from which emanate the main threats to Russia's vital interests.

This means that the "Partnership for Peace" plan offered by the United States and accepted by the summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels, as well as the creation of a new European security structure, are being put into question.

The newly declared approach to relations with the Baltic States complicates the process of negotiations on Russian troop withdrawal from Latvia and Estonia. Although in the past months a certain degree of progress had been achieved, this new Russian approach virtually undermines the entire process of future negotiations.

The statements made by the Russian Foreign Minister are in complete disagreement with Russia's international obligations, which are fixed in several important United Nations, North Atlantic Cooperation Council and Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe documents regarding prompt, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Russian armed forces from the Baltic States.

In this context, Russian troops within the Baltic States become to an even greater degree the main destabilizing factor in the Baltic region. The most recent orders issued by the Russian Federation North West Military Group command regarding the use of firearms can increase the possibility of provocations, which can have unpredictable consequences.

The Heads of Government of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania believe that this kind of foreign and military policy statement by Russia is aimed directly against the sovereignty of the Baltic States.

The Heads of Government of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania demand that Russia carry out its promise to complete the withdrawal of its military forces from Estonia and Latvia by 31 August 1994.

Valdis BIRKAVS Prime Minister Republic of Latvia	Mart LAAR Prime Minister Republic of Estonia	Adolfas SLEZEVICIUS Prime Minister Republic of Lithuania

Jurmala, Latvia
19 January 1994

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Forty-ninth session
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 21 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of two statements issued by the Lithuanian authorities (see annexes) in response to a statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Andrei Kozyrev, on 18 January 1994. The first statement, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, was published on 18 January 1994. The second text is a statement by the Seimas (Parliament), issued on 20 January 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania dated 18 January 1994

On 18 January of this year, a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, A. Kozyrev, on the vitally important interests of Russia in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic countries was circulated. The statement says that the Baltic countries constitute a zone of the most important interests of Russia and that Russia need not withdraw its military from these countries. The legalization of dual citizenship is demanded as well.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania once again clearly states that it does not accept the term "near abroad", used extensively by Russian officials. Furthermore, the Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs is concerned over Russia's repeated claims of human rights violations in the Baltic countries, as this does not reflect the true situation. Only the people of an independent Lithuania and their elected governing bodies may decide which model for the granting of citizenship may be chosen. Any pressure to the contrary on this matter will be regarded as interference in Lithuania's internal affairs.

The impression is that Russia has not renounced its military influence in the Baltic countries. It is surprising that a statement of such content was issued after the meeting between the Presidents of the United States and Russia, and following the commencement of work of the new Russian Parliament. We would not want the worst predictions connected with the well-known results of the recent elections to come true.

Annex II

Statement by the Seimas of Lithuania dated 20 January 1994

The Seimas of Lithuania, reviewing the recent series of events in Russia and its current foreign policy, expresses its concern that recent statements made by certain Russian authorities regarding the Baltic countries have taken on an increasingly sharp tone. This trend is confirmed by comments made by Russian Foreign Minister A. Kozyrev concerning Russia's vital interests in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, constantly referred to as the "near abroad", and about a possible suspension of the military withdrawal from Latvia and Estonia. No ambiguous manoeuvres can reduce the negative implications of these statements.

The presence of the Russian military in the Baltic States and the delay in its withdrawal not only adds to the instability of Estonia and Latvia, allowing conditions for conflict and provocations to develop there, but also endangers stability in Lithuania. This demonstrates that Russia is ignoring international agreements and documents it itself has signed, and in so doing threatens world peace and stability.

The Seimas of Lithuania expresses its great concern over the present Russian policy towards the Baltic countries, and states its hope that the processes of democratization in Russia will continue, and that Russia will respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Baltic countries.

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Forty-ninth session

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 11 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press communiqué issued at the inaugural meeting of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)-Cuba Joint Commission, held at the headquarters of the CARICOM secretariat on 13 December 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this communiqué circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the items entitled: Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance; Sustainable development and international economic cooperations; International cooperation for economic growth and development; and Environment and sustainable development: implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

(Signed) Fernando REMIREZ de ESTENOZ
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English]

Communiqué dated 13 December 1993 by the Caribbean Community-Cuba Joint Commission

The inaugural meeting of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)-Cuba Joint Commission was held at the CARICOM secretariat today, 13 December 1993.

The meeting immediately followed the signing of the agreement establishing the CARICOM-Cuba Joint Commission by H.E. Mr. Edwin Carrington, Secretary-General of the CARICOM Community, and the Hon. Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba, on behalf of CARICOM and Cuba, respectively.

The meeting was attended by a 13-member Cuban delegation which, in addition to the Minister included the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Deputy Minister of Culture, the Ambassador of Cuba to Guyana, the Cuban Ambassador to the Caribbean and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Cuba.

The Caribbean Community was represented by the Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the secretariats of CARICOM and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Both sides noted that the inaugural meeting of the Joint Commission was not a new beginning in CARICOM-Cuba relations, taking into account the efforts at cooperation between CARICOM and Cuba that have been maintained for some time, specifically through the extension by Cuba to the Community of a number of scholarships tenable at Cuban institutions of learning and Cuba's membership in CTO. In this regard, the meeting reviewed the scope of CARICOM-Cuba relations heretofore and, in addition, identified specific areas for cooperation over the next five years. The areas of cooperation identified by both sides include science and technology, particularly biotechnology, disaster preparedness, tourism, culture, human resource development, public health, trade, investment, transportation and marine resources, in particular fisheries. Cooperation in these areas will be incorporated in a plan of action. Working groups were established to develop more detailed programmes and carry forward the cooperation in various priority areas. The Joint Commission will monitor and supervise the execution of the cooperation projects over the five-year period.

On a related issue, the parties also discussed progress being made towards the establishment of an Association of Caribbean States (ACS), as recommended by the West Indian Commission (WIC) and sanctioned by the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM. The representatives of Cuba reiterated their Government's earlier expression of support for the ACS project which, in the view of the Cuban authorities, would benefit not only Cuba, but also the entire Caribbean.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the inaugural meeting of the Joint Commission and saw in this mechanism and its support

structure an effective means for the continuation of the cooperative efforts between the Caribbean Community and Cuba.

The second meeting of the Joint Commission is scheduled to be convened in Cuba during the last quarter of 1994.

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Forty-ninth session

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 24 January 1994 from the representatives of Kazakhstan and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit to you the text of the declaration entitled "The modern world: challenges and dangers", issued by the Presidents of Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as a letter from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

(Signed) Akmaral K. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Kazakhstan to the
United Nations

(Signed) Volodymyr D. KHANDOGY
Acting Permanent Representative
of Ukraine to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 January 1994 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General

We take this opportunity to convey to you the assurances of our highest consideration and express our confidence that in your highly responsible position of Secretary-General of the United Nations, you will continue to promote friendly relations and strengthen the general process of mutual understanding between peoples.

Our States highly appreciate and support the efforts of the United Nations to maintain peace and stability in various regions of the world.

This position is confirmed by the joint declaration, entitled "The modern world: challenges and dangers", issued by the Presidents of our States, which we are transmitting to you herewith. We should be grateful if you would have it circulated as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(Signed) A. ZLENKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Ukraine

(Signed) T. SULEIMENOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Kazakhstan

APPENDIX

Declaration issued by the President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk, and the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbaev "The modern world: challenges and dangers"

The end of the twentieth century is approaching. Mankind is preparing to enter a new era of development. History has quickened its pace and made mankind a participant in and witness to far-reaching changes in the world order. The world has become more open and interdependent. The era of major confrontation between two systems and military and political blocs is over. Many peoples who have established new independent States have entered the world community of nations as equals.

At the same time, the positive changes taking place in Europe and Asia have given rise to new challenges and dangers. These include: the intensification of inter-ethnic conflicts, the creation of zones with "security vacuums", and outside attempts to destabilize the newly independent States and establish "spheres of influence".

All this requires the adoption of urgent and appropriate measures and decisions. Adhering to the principle of the indivisibility of international peace and security, Ukraine and Kazakhstan consider that the threat to the national security of any State is a threat to universal security and world peace. The principles "individual security through collective security" and "internal stability contributes to global stability" should become axioms of world politics.

The existing security concerns of a number of States can be allayed only by the creation of an interregional universal security system "from Vancouver to Vladivostok", which would include all States without exception. An important role in this process is played by such international organizations and institutions as the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the North Altantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council.

The concept of a "partnership for peace", put forward by the heads of the States members of NATO, has great potential. Its implementation will make it possible to broaden the framework of stability, peace and confidence among States.

The most significant event of the past decade was the formation of new independent States in the territory of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeking to foster among themselves new, civilized relations based on sovereign equality, equal rights, good-neighbourliness, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual respect, our States, which have shared a long and thorny historical path, decided to establish a Commonwealth in order to assist each other in overcoming the difficult legacy of the totalitarian era and

maintain good and mutually advantageous relations that would strengthen friendship among our peoples.

The Commonwealth of Independent States has existed for over two years. Its development has been complex and contradictory and has often been accompanied by instability and crises that sometimes escalate into serious conflicts. However, we can confidently state that the principal achievements of the Commonwealth's two years of existence have been the prevention of global cataclysms and upheavals in the territory of the former USSR, which had been predicted by a number of politicians; the accelerated integration of the new States into the world community; and the laying of the foundations for strengthening the most important and priceless acquisition of our peoples - independence and the right to be masters of their own fate.

Ukraine and Kazakhstan are multi-ethnic States that are building open and democratic societies; their development is founded on the maintenance and strengthening of international and social peace and harmony. We recognize the tremendous importance of strengthening civil and inter-ethnic stability in our countries and in other States of the Commonwealth, and we declare our firm resolution to pursue this course.

In this regard, we are deeply concerned at certain trends in the international situation both in the Commonwealth of Independent States and in the development of individual countries of the Commonwealth. We have no right to turn a blind eye to the recent rise of irresponsible forces that are seeking to resuscitate the totalitarian regime, fomenting inter-ethnic strife, xenophobia and chauvinism, and propounding destructive ideas that are inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of CSCE. These phenomena, which are alien to civilized international relations, were recently condemned by the ministers for foreign affairs of the States members of CSCE and the heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

We solemnly declare that support for aggressive national patriotism, great-Power chauvinism, national exclusiveness and intolerance can lead to destructive consequences on a global scale. We call upon all sober-minded politicians, the peoples of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the entire international community to make concerted efforts to prevent the further spread of ideas based on fascist propaganda, calls for expansionism and all attempts to carry out such policies, which pose a threat not only to the newly independent States but to the whole world.

Ukraine and Kazakhstan, which have decided of their own free will to rid themselves of nuclear weapons, the most deadly arms in the history of mankind, cannot help feeling anxious about their security, which is unthinkable outside the context of universal international security. We call upon all interested countries and Governments, democratic forces and world public opinion to redouble their efforts to build a safer and more stable world based on cooperation, mutual assistance and profound mutual respect among peoples.

Ukraine and Kazakhstan, acting jointly or pursuing similar policies, will endeavour to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence, engage in mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation and continue to make significant contributions to the strengthening of regional and global security and stability.

Leonid KRAVCHUK
President of Ukraine

Nursultan NAZARBAEV
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

20 January 1994
Kiev

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Forty-ninth session
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 24 January 1994 from the representatives of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a statement and accompanying annex dated 14 January 1994 by the Presidents of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America, submitted in English and Russian (see annex). We should be grateful if you would have the text of the statement and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of
the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(Signed) Volodymyr D. KHANDOGY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the Trilateral Statement by the Presidents of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America issued on 14 January 1994

Presidents Clinton, Yeltsin and Kravchuk met in Moscow on January 14. The three Presidents reiterated that they will deal with one another as full and equal partners and that relations among their countries must be conducted on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each nation.

The three Presidents agreed on the importance of developing mutually beneficial, comprehensive and cooperative economic relations. In this connection, they welcomed the intention of the United States to provide assistance to Ukraine and Russia to support the creation of effective market economies. The three Presidents reviewed the progress that has been made in reducing nuclear forces. Deactivation of strategic forces is already well underway in the United States, Russia and Ukraine. The Presidents welcomed the ongoing deactivation of RS-18S (SS-19S) and RS-22S (SS-24S) on Ukrainian territory by having their warheads removed.

The Presidents look forward to the entry into force of the START I Treaty, including the Lisbon Protocol and associated documents, and President Kravchuk reiterated his commitment that Ukraine accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon state in the shortest possible time. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin noted that entry into force of START I will allow them to seek early ratification of START II. The Presidents discussed, in this regard, steps their countries would take to resolve certain nuclear weapons questions.

The Presidents emphasized the importance of ensuring the safety and security of nuclear weapons pending their dismantlement. The Presidents recognize the importance of compensation to Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus for the value of the highly-enriched uranium in nuclear warheads located on their territories. Arrangements have been worked out to provide fair and timely compensation to Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus as the nuclear warheads on their territory are transferred to Russia for dismantling.

Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin expressed satisfaction with the completion of the highly-enriched uranium contract, which was signed by appropriate authorities of the United States and Russia. By converting weapons-grade uranium into uranium which can only be used for peaceful purposes, the highly-enriched uranium agreement is a major step forward in fulfilling the countries' mutual non-proliferation objectives. The three Presidents decided on simultaneous actions on transfer of nuclear warheads to Ukraine in the form of fuel assemblies for nuclear power stations.

Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin informed President Kravchuk that the United States and Russia are prepared to provide security assurances to Ukraine. In particular, once the START I Treaty enters into force and Ukraine becomes a non-nuclear-weapon state party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the United States and Russia will:

-- Reaffirm their commitment to Ukraine, in accordance with the principles of the CSCE Final Act, to respect the independence ad sovereignty and the existing borders of the CSCE member states and recognize that border changes can be made only be peaceful and consensual means; and

-- Reaffirm their obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, and that none of their weapons will ever be used except in self-defense or otherwise in accordance with the charter of the United Nations;

-- Reaffirm their commitment to Ukraine, in accordance with the principles of the CSCE Final Act, to refrain from economic coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another CSCE participating state of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind;

-- Reaffirm their commitment to seek immediate UN Security Council action to provide assistance to Ukraine, as a non-nuclear-weapon state party to the NPT, if Ukraine should become a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

-- Reaffirm, in the case of Ukraine, their commitment not to use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon state party to the NPT, except in the case of an attack on themselves, their territories or dependent territories, their armed forces, or their allies, by such a state in association or alliance with a nuclear weapon state.

Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin informed President Kravchuk that consultations have been held with the United Kingdom, the third depositary state of the NPT, and the United Kingdom is prepared to offer the same security assurances to Ukraine once it becomes a non-nuclear-weapon state party to the NPT.

President Clinton reaffirmed the United States commitment to provide technical and financial assistance for the safe and secure dismantling of nuclear forces and storage of fissile materials. The United States has agreed under the Nunn-Lugar program to provide Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus with nearly USD 800 million in such assistance, including a minimum of USD 175 million to Ukraine. The United States Congress has authorized additional Nunn-Lugar funds for this program, and the United States will work intensively with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus to expand assistance for this important purpose. The United States will also work to promote rapid implementation of the assistance agreements that are already in place.

For the United States of America:

(signed) William J. Clinton

For the Russian Federation:

(signed) Boris N. Yeltsin

For Ukraine:

(signed) Leonid M. Kravchuk

Moscow, January 14, 1994

ANNEX TO TRILATERAL STATEMENT:

Annex to the January 14 Trilateral Statement by the Presidents of the United States, Russia and Ukraine.

The three Presidents decided that, to begin the process of compensation for Ukraine, Russia will provide to Ukraine within ten months fuel assemblies for nuclear power stations containing 100 tons of low-enriched uranium. By the same date, at least 200 nuclear warheads from RS-18 (SS-19) and RS-22 (SS-24) missiles will be transferred from Ukraine to Russia for dismantling. Ukrainian representatives monitor the dismantling of these warheads. The United States will provide USD 60 million as an advance payment to Russia, to be deducted from payments due to Russia under the highly-enriched uranium contract. These funds would be available to help cover expenses for the transportation and dismantling of strategic warheads and the production of fuel assemblies.

All nuclear warheads will be transferred from the territory of Ukraine to Russia for the purpose of their subsequent dismantling in the shortest possible time. Russia will provide compensation in the form of supplies of fuel assemblies to Ukraine for the needs of its nuclear power industry within the same time period.

Ukraine will ensure the elimination of all nuclear weapons, including strategic offensive arms, located on its territory in accordance with the relevant agreements and during the seven-year period as provided by the START I Treaty and within the context of the Verkhovna Rada statement on the non-nuclear status of Ukraine. All RS-22S (SS-24S) on the territory of Ukraine will be deactivated within ten months by having their warheads removed. Pursuant to agreements reached between Russia and Ukraine in 1993, Russia will provide for the servicing and ensure the safety of nuclear warheads and Ukraine will cooperate in providing conditions for Russia to carry out these operations.

Russia and the United States will promote the elaboration and adoption by the IAEA of an agreement placing all nuclear activities of Ukraine under IAEA safeguards, which will allow the unimpeded export of fuel assemblies from Russia to Ukraine for Ukraine's nuclear power industry.

For the United States of America:

(signed) William J. Clinton

For the Russian Federation:

(signed) Boris N. Yeltsin

For Ukraine:

(signed) Leonid M. Kravchuk

Moscow, January 14, 1994